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Logo for the American Memory Project. Designed by Robert Kinneary, Graphics Unit, Library of Congress.

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Alice Taylor, Acting Editor

Librarian of Congress Testifies Before House Committee on 1991 Budget

The budget for the Library of Congress for the current fiscal year (1990) is $267.1 million.

On February 5, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington testified before the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations of the House Appropriations Committee to request a total of $326.5 million in budget authority (appropriations) for fiscal year 1991. This amounts to an increase of 22 percent from 1990 to 1991, the largest one-year increase the Library has asked for since World War II.

The Librarian's formal budget statement follows.

I am pleased to present the budget of the Library of Congress for fiscal year 1991. Our budget request totals $326 million, an increase of 22 percent over fiscal 1990.

This proposed budget presents the real needs of the Congress' library—the national library of the United States, the world's leading library—as we enter a new decade. It is not a wish list, but the solid base needed to continue performing its established mission.

The Library is now at a crossroads in its long and distinguished history. We have completed a large-scale management review. We have undertaken a major reorganization. We have identified our mission, our problems, and our potential for service. We have developed a practical long-term strategy to provide leadership in supplying the information and knowledge needs of the American people for the 21st century.

Thanks to advances in technology and in public awareness, the prospects have never been better for using the Library's great assets in new ways to help our nation deal with the complex new world of the

(Cont. on p. 92)

Leading Academics Appointed Managers at Library

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has named two leading academics—Carolyn Thompson Brown and Prosser Gifford—to head the Library's new efforts to serve both educators and scholarly researchers across the nation.

Dr. Brown, associate dean for the humanities at Howard University's College of Liberal Arts, has been appointed to the post of director of Education Services, Constituent Services. Dr. Gifford, former deputy director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., has been appointed to the post of director of Scholarly Programs, Cultural Affairs.

As director of Education Services, Dr. Brown will coordinate and sponsor a variety of Library programs to serve the nation's educational community, notably special study courses for teachers and the sharing of the Library's collections via multimedia projects. Dr. Brown will begin full-time work at the Library in September, and act as an adviser in the interim while she fulfills her obligations at Howard.

Dr. Brown is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Cornell University, where she also earned her master's degree. She received her Ph.D. from American University in 1978. Her graduate study focused on literary theory and Chinese literature and art. She did post-doctoral work at Princeton University.

She has been affiliated since 1978 with Howard University, where she served initially as assistant and associate professor, teaching courses in writing, Third World literature, and Chinese literature. She subsequently served as associate chairman of the

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The American Memory Project: Sharing Unique Collections Electronically

In 1901 the Library of Congress began selling and distributing its printed catalog cards to American libraries, an innovation that revolutionized American librarianship and scholarship. During the 1960s and 1970s, MARC machine-readable cataloging became a reality. American Memory is the vanguard of the next phase, the dissemination of significant Library collections in electronic form.

James H. Billington stated the idea underlying the program at his swearing-in as Librarian of Congress on September 14, 1987. In his inaugural remarks, he said that the Library should find ways to disseminate to the nation the "substantive content" of its collections. The American Memory project is a first and important step in that process.

During the next several years, the project will identify a number of Library of Congress collections that illuminate facets of American history and culture and disseminate these collections to libraries and other institutions on optical media. It will build upon the foundation laid in 1982–1988 by the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Project.

American Memory's startup period begins in 1990 and will continue to 1995. From 15 to 20 collections will be prepared during this period at the rate of two or three a year. As the first collections become available, prototype systems will be developed, user surveys conducted, and a series of test and demonstration projects carried out.

One of the many images available through American Memory: a photograph (ca. 1900–1910) from the Detroit Publishing Co. Collection, Prints and Photographs Division.

Audiences

In research and university libraries, American Memory research collections will be accessible to a core audience of experienced researchers and scholars who will find the offering especially valuable once a critical mass of related collections has been disseminated. Student scholars who use the same libraries, however, will find the first set of collections of interest from the start. American Memory's electronic format will add appeal for students in this computer-oriented age.

American Memory's audience will not be limited to scholars in academic settings. Public and state government libraries will offer a number of American Memory collections to citizens who conduct personal research on local history, genealogy, or the history of various ethnic and cultural groups in America. As often as possible, the collections will be formatted to permit their use on relatively modest and widely available equipment.

American Memory collections will be conducive to creative repackaging. The Library is investigating ideas for added-value versions of collections, perhaps published in the private sector. These editions would be designed to reach additional audiences.

Content

American Memory collections will be electronic copies of Library of Congress collections of photographs, manuscripts, music, motion pictures, books, and sound recordings. Each collection will consist of primary documents presented as an archival unit, with little or no editing, and accompanied by introductory matter that calls attention to aspects of content or describes how the materials came to be created or assembled.

The selection of American Memory collections seeks to balance four considerations: (1) value to library patrons and to the field of education; (2) representation of a variety of formats such as manuscripts, recorded sound, books, and photographs; (3) limitations of present technology; and (4) the desire of the Library of Congress to process its arrearage. The program's emphasis will be on the unique special collec-

(Cont. on p. 84)

Memory *(Cont. from p. 83)*

tions of the Library of Congress, with minimal inclusion of books from the general collections.

Consulted together, the collections will provide multiple perspectives on the broad periods and themes of American history and culture. In order to give programmatic focus to American Memory's first few years, one important cluster of collections will illuminate the period surrounding the turn of the century, featuring collections that offer insights into the economic, cultural, and geographical changes that followed the Civil War and extended to the First World War.

This cluster, under the rubric *America at the Start of a New Century, 1880–1920,* will include collections such as the following:

☐ Photographs from the Detroit Publishing Company and William Henry Jackson—scenes of the United States, 1898–1920.

☐ The Daniel A.P. Murray pamphlet collection, 1820–1920—writings by African-American authors on black culture and history.

☐ Selected segments from the papers of Edward and Marian McDowell—papers, scores, and more from the composer (1860–1908) and his wife.

☐ Life histories from the Folklore Project, WPA Federal Writers' Project—first-person accounts of life during the first quarter of the century.

☐ Early films from the Paper Print Collection, 1900–1915—motion pictures of American cities and people.

☐ Folk music from Northern California—field recordings, principally of European ethnic music collected from immigrants and their families.

☐ The correspondence of the family of Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., 1852–1925—letters of the great progressive to and from his wife and children.

☐ Early spoken word commercial sound recordings, 1893–1920—the voices of political figures, stage performers, and orators of the period.

Other collections will also be prepared during the program's developmental years, partly to test the presentation of various types of materials in electronic form. For example, one disk will provide access to a selected group of books about California state and local history. If successful, similar collections will be prepared for other areas.

Although American Memory's testing of electronic formats for various types of collections still lies ahead, certain preliminary impressions have emerged.

First, the desktop computers prevalent in libraries and schools cannot easily store, display, and print large digital data sets. For comparison, each high-resolution image sent back from space satellites consists of millions of bytes of data and requires special display screens and printers. Images of similar extent would be needed to properly reproduce maps, architectural drawings, and the like in library collections. American Memory will defer the dissemination of such items in electronic form.

Second, readers of literature prefer books in the hand to machine-readable text on a computer screen. By and large, American Memory will eschew novels and histories with a strong narrative quality. However, American Memory will include reference sources like genealogical works, pamphlet collections, county history books, and the like.

American Memory will experiment with archival collections of the papers of individuals—the type of collection found in the Library's Manuscript Division. But many collections of papers have a lot of chaff and little wheat. Will the value to researchers be worth the high cost of converting the text of hundreds of letters into machine-readable form? American Memory will answer this question in test projects.

American Memory collections will be available as separate, free-standing products as well as in an integrated system. Thus some libraries and individuals will be able to avail themselves of selected titles.

Intellectual Property

American Memory will respect copyright and other rights inherent in the materials it presents, and the permission of owners will be sought before disseminating copyrighted materials.

The historic and retrospective emphasis of the project means that many of the selected collections fall in the public domain. A special problem emerges, however, in the case of older works that may be protected but for which no current owner can be identified. Strategies are being developed to address this matter.

Funding

Early planning for American Memory has been supported by gifts from the Annenberg Fund, Inc., and Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum Corp. Continuing development, including an examination of the relationship between American Memory and converging computer and telecommunications technologies, will result from the work of a task force established under the auspices of the Global Library Project, supported by Jones International, Ltd., of Englewood, Colo.

Apple Computer, Inc., and the Apple library program have donated equipment that has permitted American Memory to begin assembling prototype workstations. Some additional equipment has been lent by Pioneer Video and the Pioneer Electronic Corp.

A three-year grant from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation of Palo Alto, Calif., will permit the program to prepare three collections for distribution.

Technology Behind the American Memory Project

American Memory will run on a stand-alone microcomputer. A master catalog to all American Memory collections on a CD-ROM disk will allow users to search for items of interest.

The core of this catalog will be a grouping of MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) or MARC-like bibliographic records that offer a broad overview and some detail on American Memory's content. This catalog will be supplemented by more specific indexes and bodies of free text (machine-readable texts) that offer detailed access to individual collections.

Reproductions of items will be placed on two types of disks: compact disks that contain digital information and television videodisks that contain analog video signals.

Various forms of digitization will be employed. In the case of textual collections, document or manuscript pages will be presented either as facsimiles (pictures of pages) or as free texts (conversions of the printed text to machine-readable form, either by rekeying or by automated optical character recognition), or sometimes as both.

The latter technique will allow American Memory to present illustrated texts or to offer text conversions that contain a modest number of errors.

For example, the unedited free text version of a manuscript collection would serve as a finding aid that enables users to locate individual page images, which would stand as the authoritative version for content.

Digitized page images of textual items will be legible even if only one bit of information ("black or white") is stored for each picture (pixel) element. This makes for very efficient storage and display when compared to the digitizing that pictorial items require. In these cases, the representation of shading or color

(Cont. on p. 87)

Picture This: Using American Memory In 1992

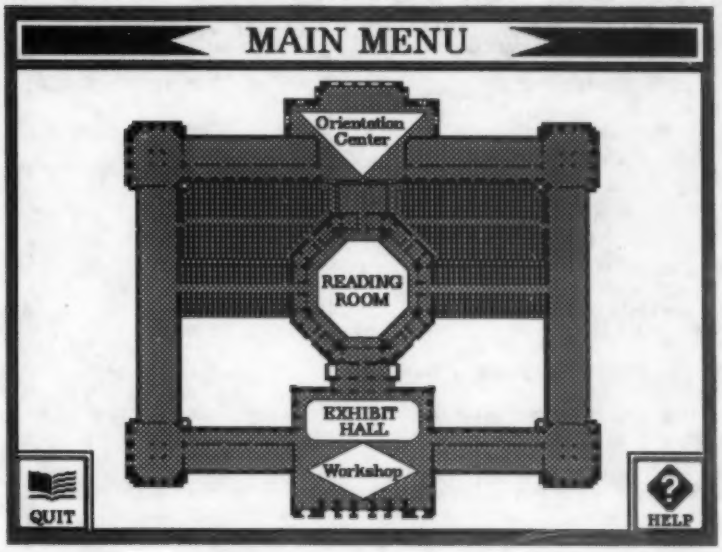


Illustration A. *Main Menu. American Memory will be an electronic library with typical library functions, as suggested by the visual metaphor of the prototype's main menu. The underlying image is the floor plan of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building. To choose a function, users click a mouse on the "room" representing that activity. Orientation Center: tells users what the prototype contains and how the system works. Reading Room: allows users to search the American Memory catalog and examine items of interest. Exhibit Hall: provides users with interpretive programs that introduce American Memory collections. Workshop: offers users tools that let them work with the items they find.*

How will American Memory work? Imagine a college student using American Memory a few years from now, after a number of collections have been prepared. The student's history teacher has asked for an essay on the influence of European ideas and politics in turn-of-the-century America.

The student goes to her college library, does some background reading, and turns to the American Memory workstation. The workstation holds a microcomputer with two peripheral optical disk players: one for compact disks (CD-ROMs) and one for videodisks. It also contains a television monitor to display video images, headphones for audio, and a shelf full of disks containing various American Memory collections.

At the computer, the student selects "Reading Room" from the main menu (Illustration A) and gains access to American Memory's catalog. Her search for relevant items will require creativity—it will not be enough to simply key in "America," "Europe," and "1900." Her teacher's lectures and her reading, however, have provided a number of clues.

One clue is that turn-of-the-century American architecture was very eclectic, absorbing and transforming European influences. The student searches for pictures of capitol buildings, courthouses, and city halls among the 25,000 photographs in the Detroit Publishing Company collection. Her search yields dozens of *hits*—successful

(Cont. on p. 86)

Illustration B. *Search screen. Here users key in terms (words) of interest and the software searches the data and displays the results. This example illustrates a search for the terms "Capitols" or "Courthouses" or "City and Halls." It is a request for every data record containing any of these three terms. Note that the term "Courthouses" has been selected with the aid of the list of all of the words in the database displayed at right. The figure* 105 *indicates how many times the term occurs. In order to execute a search, users click the* Find *button.*

In 1992 *(Cont. from p. 85)*
matches of her search query and data records in the catalog (Illustration B)—and she studies the pictures. The photographs are on an analog videodisk and are displayed on a television screen while the data records—*catalog cards*—appear on the computer screen (Illustration C).

The student examines photographs of Philadelphia's beaux arts style city hall, completed in 1890. She can see the influence of the famous mid-century additions to the Louvre palace in Paris, but also notes the 500-foot tower. The scale of the tower and the building's function as a seat of democratic government mark it as an American building.

The student saves one of the photographs for later use in American Memory's "Workshop," another "room" that can be selected from the main menu. The Workshop offers automated tools that allow users to create on-screen "slide shows" or to incorporate images and text into documents in word-processing or desktop-publishing software. Because this photograph exists as an analog video image, the student digitizes it for her paper using a "frame grabber" in the Workshop.

Next, the student looks for information about immigrants from Europe, and finds the life history of Bartholomew Albecker in a collection of manuscripts created by the Federal Writers' Project, a New Deal-era cultural documentation program. Albecker came from Germany and joined a number of his countrymen at the Seth Thomas clock factory in Connecticut. The description of Albecker's life shows how immigration brought ideas as well as people to American shores, and how the immigrants accommodated themselves to their new home.

The student's next hit offers a different and unsympathetic perspective on the immigrant. The computer pulls up a digital reproduction of a political cartoon drawn by William A. Rogers for the New York *Herald* during World War I, just after passage of the jingoistic Immigration and Sedition laws. Rogers' drawing shows Uncle Sam rounding up a bomb-wielding member of the Irish Independence group Sinn Fein, a couple of dangerous-looking German-Americans, and a hirsute member of the International Workers of the World.

The student concludes her session by looking for materials associated with America's war with Spain in 1898. She finds materials pertaining to Cuba, the Philippines, and the battleship U.S.S. Maine. But her search also uncovers a fascinating document with additional nuances.

The student finds a pamphlet titled *Sermon on the War,* containing remarks delivered by an African-American minister to the "Colored Military Companies of Atlanta" on May 1, 1898. It is one of more than 300 such ephemeral works by African-American authors collected by Daniel A.P. Murray, a prominent Library of Congress staff member from 1871–1923.

In the sermon reproduced in the pamphlet, Rev. H.H. Proctor called for blacks to support the war in spite of all of the injustices African-Americans had suffered through the years. "It is said that this is a white man's war," Proctor writes, countering this idea by arguing, "If you say this is a white man's war, then you are bound to accept the doctrine that this is a white man's country." Proctor goes on to assert that, "for the Negro, who is deeply wronged, to be loyal could but challenge the world's admiration."

DETROIT PUBLISHING CO.

Call #	D4-18311
Neg. #	LC-D4-18311 (b&w glass neg.)
Creator	Detroit Publishing Company, copyright holder, publisher
Title	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Date	c 1905
Medium	Dry plate photonegatives
Notes	Detroit Publishing Co. no. 018311.
Subject	CITY & TOWN HALLS
Place	PENNSYLVANIA; PHILADELPHIA
Genre	

Illustration C. *Here is one* hit *resulting from the search: a photograph of Philadelphia's city hall and the associated catalog record. (Graphics accompanying this story were designed by Robert Kinneary, Graphics Unit, Library of Congress.)*

The pamphlet gives the student a theme for her essay. She would argue that many European ideas and influences were transformed in America by the cultural processes that assimilated the German clock maker, shunned Irish nationalists, or sought equal treatment for African-Americans. She makes personal copies of her saved materials, boots up her word-processing software, and begins to write.

Technology *(Cont. from p. 85)*

demands more than one bit for each pixel, creating much larger files for the computer to handle. American Memory will balance considerations of image quality against considerations of data storage, display, and printing.

The digitization of audio collections presents a different set of problems. Although audio digitization on compact disks has been well established, American Memory will seek ways to expand the one-hour capacity of normal audio compact disks. Possible alternatives include the variant forms of interactive compact disks presently under development (CD-ROM-XA, CD-I, and DVI) as well as such technologies as still-frame-audio on television videodisks.

Some visual collections will be presented in the form of analog video. Although lower in resolution than the digitized images American Memory will use, analog video offers a very satisfactory presentation of such items as photographs. A single side of a 12-inch analog videodisk can contain more than 50,000 images. Analog video is currently the best way to present moving image collections.

After a user has located a section of text or a visual item of interest, the item can be printed directly or sent to the program's "Workshop." The Workshop will offer a way to transfer saved images and text into word-processing or "desktop publishing" documents.

While digitized images and texts are immediately available, video images will first be digitized by a video frame conversion device ("frame grabber"). In addition, the Workshop will allow users to assemble all types of images into onscreen presentation similar to slide shows.

To the degree possible, American Memory will employ proven technologies, incorporating refinements as they become available and affordable. The program will seek and promote standardized formats so that the collections can be used on a number of hardware platforms.

Although the Library will begin by distributing American Memory collections on replicated optical disks, future advances in technology and data transmission will make possible online dissemination to users in homes, schools, and libraries.

Library of Congress Launches the James Madison National Council

Members of the James Madison National Council, men and women from across the United States who will "contribute their ideas, expertise, and financial support to promote the mission of the Library," were given a special introduction to the Library of Congress on January 25.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said the day was planned as an introduction to the "hidden national resource that records our national memory and, if used properly, will be the foundation for our creativity and prosperity in the future."

The day began with breakfast with one of the nation's leading Madison scholars, historian Jack Rakove of Stanford University, who gave a talk titled "James Madison and the Congress."

Then James Hutson, chief of the Manuscript Division, took Madison Council members on a tour of "To Make All Laws," a major exhibition in the Madison Gallery that commemorated the bicentennial of the Congress.

During the day council members and guests also visited a number of the Library's special collections, with curators on hand to answer questions.

A luncheon was held in the Thomas Jefferson Building in the newly renovated chamber that eventually will house the Library's Council of Scholars. Madison Council chairman John W. Kluge, chairman and president of Metromedia Company in New York City, and Robert Mosbacher, Secretary of Commerce, addressed the group.

Tours of Library collections and briefings on Library programs and projects continued in the afternoon.

An evening reception celebrating the founding of the James Madison National Council, the Library's first national support group, was held in the Madison Gallery. The event brought together Madison Council members, Members of Congress, American Folklife Center board members, Library specialists, and guests.

At dinner, Dr. Billington introduced the evening's principal speaker, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, as "one of the leaders of the Congress who make the basic functions of the Library a reality." The Maine Democrat spoke on the important role of the Library in the nation's agenda for the future (excerpts follow this story).

In his comments during the evening program, Dr. Billington outlined the "three frontiers" that the Madison Council will explore immediately: (1) "the celebration of the culture of the book and the opportunity for new exhibitions for the public in the newly refurbished Jefferson Building"; (2) "the celebration of our heritage through preservation . . . with a special fund for professional staff training in this area to be established"; and (3) "building on our cable television 'Global Library Project' and our 'American Memory Project' to explore the electronic dissemination of knowledge and information-building, to foster broader utilization of the Library's scientific and technical resources, and ultimately to build an electronic 'Library without walls.'"

Members of the Madison Council have pledged $10,000 a year or more to help support the programs they will assist in developing.

The founding members of the James Madison National Council are: Joe L. Allbritton, chairman of the board, The Riggs National Bank of Washington; Jason Berman, president, Recording Industries Association of America; Betsy Bloomingdale; Joan Challinor; Mrs. James H. Clement; Lloyd E. Cotsen, president, Neutrogena Corp.; Edwin L. Cox, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. William D. Dana, Jr.; James A. Elkins, Jr., director, First City Bancorporation of Texas, Inc.; Morton Gould, president, American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers; Katharine Graham, chairman of the board, The Washington Post Co.; George V. Grune, chairman of the board and chief executive officer, Reader's Digest; Robert P. Gwinn, chairman of the board, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.; Robert M. Haft, president, Crown Books; Randolph Apperson Hearst, chairman, Hearst Corp.; Norman F. Hecht, Sr., president, Madison National Bank; Donald G. Jones, president, Star Cablevision Group; Glenn R. Jones, chairman and chief executive officer, Jones Intercable; John W. Kluge (council chairman), chairman and president, Metromedia Co., New York City; Abraham Krasnoff, chairman of the board, Pall Corp.; Kenneth L. Lay, chairman, ENRON Corp.; Jon B. Lovelace, Jr., chairman, Capital Research and Management Co.; Edward Lowe, chief executive officer, Edward Lowe Industries, Inc.; Plato Malozemoff, chairman emeritus, Newmont Mining Corp.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prince; Jay Sherrerd, Miller, Anderson & Sherrerd; Raja W. Sidawi, chairman, RWS Energy Services; Raymond W. Smith, chairman of the board, Bell Atlantic Corp.; and John E. Velde, Jr.

Senator Mitchell Addresses the Madison Council

Following are excerpts from a speech given by Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell at the inaugural dinner of the James Madison National Council at the Library of Congress, January 25, 1990.

The great treasure of the Library of Congress is its unmatched store of knowledge. It is, in fact, the greatest repository of knowledge and information in the history of the world. One of the greatest freedoms of an American is the unrestricted access to that and all other knowledge.

But that is a freedom which must be understood to be exercised.

As we look to the 21st century, it is evident that the significance of knowledge to our nation and to our society has never been greater. But it is equally evident that we face an enormous national challenge to make that store of knowledge accessible to all our people.

The Founders of our nation placed their hopes for its success on a well-informed public. Jefferson claimed that he would prefer newspapers without government rather than the reverse. Madison warned that "a popular government, without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy."

The universal respect for education and knowledge that was characteristic of our Founders is a heritage we are in danger of losing today.

It is vital for our young people, particularly, to know that one goal of a prosperous society is to seek knowledge, understanding, and enlightenment.

The men who wrote our Constitution, manned our first Congress, and staffed our early administrations did not see a distinction between the life of the intellect and the business of their nation.

They believed, to the contrary, that only by applying their knowledge, their learning, and their reasoning skills could they construct a system that would serve the people without depriving them of their liberty.

A democratically elected government can only be as wise and as farsighted as its people.

If we want the goals and hopes of our time to withstand the unforeseeable shifts of fortune that lie ahead, we must rely on the understanding and support of a well-informed public.

Our government system, by itself, is proof only against the gathering of power into a single pair of hands. It is not proof against human folly, or vanity, or ambition. In our system, only the well-informed public guards the nation against an excess of folly or error.

So in our society, nothing is more essential than an excellent education system, and a culture that respects knowledge and learning.

Today, unfortunately, we cannot yet claim those as hallmarks of our nation. They remain goals toward which we strive. It is my hope that the work of the James Madison National Council will play a role in helping bring us closer to those goals.

Library Receives Major Gift from Korea

At the presentation were Ambassador Park Tong-jin (left) of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Kim, Rep. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), and Dr. Billington.

A gift of $1 million from the International Cultural Society of Korea will make possible the establishment of a separate Korean Section in the Library's Asian Division. The gift was presented to Librarian of Congress James H. Billington by Kim Seong-jin, president of the society, on January 24.

Given "on the occasion of the Congressional Bicentennial," the gift will also support a variety of cultural and scholarly programs associated with the Korean collections.

The Library of Congress contains the largest single collection of Korean materials in the United States, and perhaps anywhere outside Korea. The collection contains some 100,000 items, from an essay written in 1251 A.D. by Korean scholar Yi Kyu-bo to recent government publications acquired through an exchange agreement with the Korean government.

The International Cultural Society of Korea was founded in 1972 as a private, nonprofit cultural organization for the promotion of international cultural and artistic exchange.

The Madison Council Visits the Library of Congress

Members of the newly-formed James Madison National Council and other guests received an orientation to the resources of the Library of Congress during an all-day program on January 25th. Here are some scenes from that day, which included lectures, exhibit tours, visits to special collections, and a reception and dinner.

Jerry Kearns (left) of the Prints and Photographs Division shows items from the collections to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lowe.

Joan Challinor and Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.).

Robert Haft (right) and Mrs. Haft (left) talk with Ron Morse, executive director of the Madison Council, and Mrs. Morse.

Kim Seong-jin (left), president, International Cultural Society of Korea, with Mr. Hammer, Dr. Billington, and Mr. Kluge.

Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher (left), Edwin L. Cox, and Betsy Bloomingdale.

Below
Mr. Gwinn and Rep. Lindy Boggs (D-La.).

Armand Hammer (left), chairman and chief executive officer of Occidental Petroleum Corp.; Dr. Billington; Senator Mitchell; Mr. Kluge; and Leonard L. Silverstein, Silverstein and Mullens.

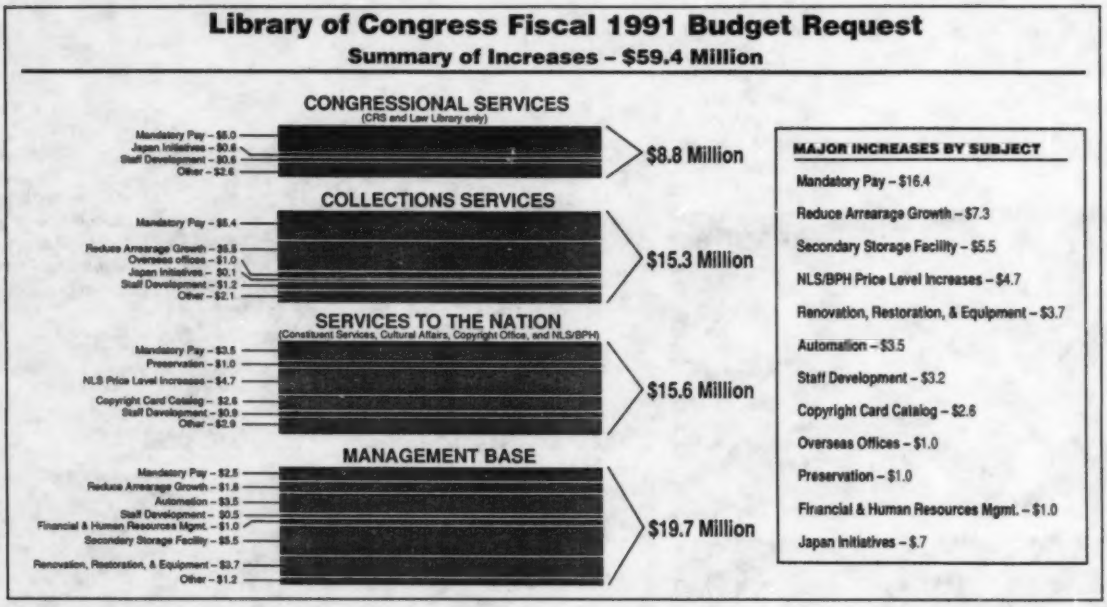
Carl Fleischhauer, Special Projects Office, briefs council members and guests on the Library's American Memory project.

Above
Exhibition curator James Hutson leads council members on a tour of the exhibit "To Make All Laws."

Above
Mr. Malozemoff (left), and Mr. Sherrerd.

Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher speaks to council members at a luncheon in a recently restored room in the Jefferson Building.

Rep. Thomas Petri (R-Wis.) (left); Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and Mrs. Lantos; and Dr. Rakove.


Library of Congress Fiscal 1991 Budget Request
Summary of Increases – $59.4 Million
CONGRESSIONAL SERVICES
(CRS and Law Library only)
Mandatory Pay – $5.0
Japan Initiatives – $0.6
Staff Development – $0.6
Other – $2.6
$8.8 Million
COLLECTIONS SERVICES
Mandatory Pay – $5.4
Reduce Arrearage Growth – $5.5
Overseas offices – $1.0
Japan Initiatives – $0.1
Staff Development – $1.2
Other – $2.1
$15.3 Million
SERVICES TO THE NATION
(Constituent Services, Cultural Affairs, Copyright Office, and NLS/BPH)
Mandatory Pay – $3.5
Preservation – $1.0
NLS Price Level Increases – $4.7
Copyright Card Catalog – $2.6
Staff Development – $0.9
Other – $2.9
$15.6 Million
MANAGEMENT BASE
Mandatory Pay – $2.5
Reduce Arrearage Growth – $1.8
Automation – $3.5
Staff Development – $0.5
Financial & Human Resources Mgmt. – $1.0
Secondary Storage Facility – $5.5
Renovation, Restoration, & Equipment – $3.7
Other – $1.2
$19.7 Million
MAJOR INCREASES BY SUBJECT
Mandatory Pay – $16.4
Reduce Arrearage Growth – $7.3
Secondary Storage Facility – $5.5
NLS/BPH Price Level Increases – $4.7
Renovation, Restoration, & Equipment – $3.7
Automation – $3.5
Staff Development – $3.2
Copyright Card Catalog – $2.6
Overseas Offices – $1.0
Preservation – $1.0
Financial & Human Resources Mgmt. – $1.0
Japan Initiatives – $.7

1991 Budget *(Cont. from p. 82)*

future. Our people know what we have to do, and we are committed to finding better ways to do it.

However, this Library is increasingly unable to carry out its mission because of inadequate funding. The Library of Congress is the jewel in the crown of America's great cultural and intellectual resources. Few Americans would dispute that fact. Yet, annual appropriations for the Library have increased only 14 percent during the past six years. Since 1984, comparable national cultural institutions in Washington have received increases in Federal appropriations of 38 to 68 percent—often supplemented by private funds which the Library has not had.

The Library has been allowed to fall behind. It has simply not been able to keep up with inflation in book prices, with the requirement to absorb sequestrations, and with the need to absorb all or most of recent mandated annual pay raises. An essentially declining annual appropriation has begun to erode the Library's ability to serve the nation. The Library now employs 475 *fewer* employees on Federal appropriations than in 1984. This alarming erosion should not be allowed to continue.

We are making every effort to obtain private support to enhance some of the Library's outreach programs. We will also be asking for statutory authority to charge fees for specialized and tailored services. But even the greatest foreseeable success in these efforts would not affect our need for the appropriated funds to sustain the basic programs of the Library of Congress. Private funds and fees for service will allow us only to broaden our public programs and to offer new specialized services to exploit the Library's collections.

Sharing Library Resources

The Library of Congress makes a profound difference in bringing information to the Congress and to the American people. We conservatively estimate that our cataloging services alone save the nation's libraries $352 million annually. We demonstrated last year how we can bring the Library's resources as well as the bibliographical record to schools and libraries through our multi-media American Memory project. This project is on schedule; it is attracting substantial private support thanks to the support and vote of confidence provided last year by the Congress.

This library truly is the American memory. The Library of Congress alone has done half of all the film preservation ever done in America—and nearly half of all preservation microfilming. The Library of Congress annually answers some 2 million reference inquiries from around the country and 500,000 copyright inquiries.

Other current programs of the Library show what can be done for the nation at very little cost to share our incomparable resources.

The Library's contribution to the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress was an outstanding exhibition, "To Make All Laws—The Congress of the United States 1789–1989," in the Madison Gallery. We also organized a traveling exhibition which is now crossing the United States to 31 sites. Our Educators' Institute brought school teachers and librarians from some 21 states to Washington last summer to study the Congress; later, they shared what they learned with other teachers and librarians in the localities where the exhibit will be shown. One of the participants, a teacher from South Dakota, told her local newspaper, "I feel like I went to Washington, D.C., and somebody gave me a blood transfusion. I hope the kids get excited, and get an opportu-

nity to see our government in action."

At a time when Eastern Europe is trying to organize free legislatures as the cornerstones of new democracies, public attention to the history of our own national legislature has special relevance. The exhibition catalog was a popular, illustrated history of the Congress written by the chief of the Library's Manuscript Division, James Hutson, a prominent American historian. The book has received fine reviews. Houghton Mifflin will publish a hardback edition for secondary schools with an introduction by former Speaker O'Neill.

One of the Congressional Research Service's contributions to the Bicentennial of Congress was another book—a book of quotations—"Respectfully Quoted," published by the Government Printing Office. It received high praise from book reviewers and was out of print in 7 months. GPO has gone back to press with the publication and has back orders for 900 copies.

Another new initiative this year which has had exciting results is the Library's pilot program to connect online 14 libraries of all types from all parts of this country to its machine-readable bibliographic and other files. Even in the early phase of the program, we are finding active use of the files and an enthusiastic response from the participants. Many of the libraries have launched publicity campaigns to let their users know that they can access Library of Congress files electronically through their local library. This effort has cost the Library of Congress very little but is proving highly beneficial to librarians and scholars across the country who pay the telecommunications costs.

Internationally, too, the Library of Congress is playing a key role in helping reconstruct the library culture of the USSR—and make it more supportive of the trends toward democratization and openness—with almost no expenditure of appropriated funds.

The Library of Congress In the 21st Century

Up to now, our government through its national library has been able to sustain a universal collection of knowledge in one place—in almost every format, every language, and every subject. This central knowledge base is unique in the world—and utterly irreplaceable. It constitutes the living intellectual core of America's future in this age of information.

Technology—the electronic storage, selection, and transmission of information—will make it possible for the Library of Congress to become a library without walls. This library will increasingly serve the American people nationwide through a sophisticated network of local libraries which will be the community outlets funneling knowledge from the Library of Congress to local users.

In the 21st century this Library and other research libraries with important collections will become the engines of increased, knowledge-based productivity in every sector. The Library of Congress will make available electronic surrogates of important selected collections for local use at other research libraries and at educational institutions. This will promote resource sharing; it will not be necessary for every public library, every university, or every business to own what can be accessed elsewhere. A national coordinated book—and materials—collection program would result in substantial savings for the entire country.

Proposals in Congress for a high speed, high capacity National Research and Education Network—the so-called computer highway—would greatly facilitate this broadening of access to all our resources. Already, the catalogs of major research libraries throughout the country, with active participation by the Library of Congress, are part of this network.

The scientific community is actively creating a system enabling researchers remotely to access and use datafiles and libraries, including text, graphic, audio, and video. The proposed single network would fulfill the requirements both of those who create and exchange knowledge and of those who search for information. The Library of Congress could play a major role in helping to make this network an everyday tool of researchers in all sectors of American life in the 21st century.

Arrearages

Putting the world's largest reservoir of human knowledge to good use for the nation is our mission. But it simply will not be possible in the future unless the basic business of preserving and making available the collections gains a higher level of support than exists at present.

Prompted by the Appropriation Committee's explicit request during the last two years to itemize what it would take to solve the Library's long-accumulating problems of both preservation and arrearages, the Library is developing plans for dealing with these problems step-by-step.

The Library's report on unprocessed arrearages was submitted to this subcommittee at your request on December 1. The estimated costs of processing these arrearages are staggering. We are developing a pilot program to test and evaluate different approaches for coping with this problem. The pilot program will emphasize the most economical and least disruptive approach to tackling mounting arrearages. We will submit an amendment to our budget request that encompasses the pilot program, once it is ready to go.

Our budget request before you today begins to address the problem. We ask $7.3 million, primarily funds for more cataloging staff, to reduce the growth in arrearages. This is the first step in a phased strategy designed to stop present arrearages and essentially eliminate the backlog by the year 2000.

As you know, I have frequently spoken of getting the champagne out of the bottle—that is, sharing the wealth of the Library's collections with the American people. Cataloging the *unique* items in our collections—those found only in the Library of Congress—is a major step. We are, for example, requesting funds to process nearly 700,000 items in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Archives. These records date from the 1960s to the 1970s and uniquely document the most significant movement toward equality in this nation's recent history. We have already processed some 400,000 items in the collection, prin-

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cipally covering 1919–1959, but we must finish the job—both for its own sake and as a model for other similar treasures.

Additional funds are requested to handle currently acquired materials for other kinds of special format collections as well as for books and periodicals. These collections document the history of civilization with special emphasis on the United States. Many of them are not available elsewhere. As long as they remain unprocessed they cannot be used, their security is endangered, and their preservation is delayed.

In addition to making the material known and accessible to scholars, the processing of large collections allows us to weed out unnecessary items, thus reducing both the size of the collection and the need for storage.

Preservation

The preservation of our collections has been a major priority. We have previously discussed at length with you our preservation objectives.

To maintain the momentum built up over the last several years, an increase of $1 million is requested to provide funding for the photonegative project approved in the 1990 budget, for increased microfilming costs, for the replacement of outmoded scientific equipment, and for additional staff for the book repair unit of the Binding Office. The fiscal 1991 request for the book repair unit would allow us to more than double the number of books repaired and made ready for mass deacidification.

Overseas Acquisitions

The 1991 budget also includes $1 million which enhances our ability to collect materials from overseas field offices. We are seeking appropriations to support new overseas collection facilities in West Africa and Central America. These offices promise considerable savings for the Library by purchasing at local prices, selecting on the spot, and employing local staff to process the material.

Analysis and Information On Japan

In response to growing Congressional interest in Japan, the 1991 budget request contains new initiatives to increase the depth and breadth of policy analysis and research on issues related to U.S.-Japan relations, and to improve congressional access to information and expertise on Japan. Funds for these initiatives are requested in the Congressional Research Service budget, in Collections Services, and in the Optical Disk request.

Constituent Services

The reopening of the Main Reading Room during this calendar year means that unfunded positions in Constituent Services must be funded in order to provide adequate service to readers. This magnificent room in newly furnished and restored quarters with 300 reader seats and 60 new workstations in the computer catalog center is reason for great celebration. In many ways, the Main Reading Room is the symbol of this nation's commitment to learning as the basis for democracy. The Congress of the United States can take full credit for this great contribution to scholarship. I hope each of you will have an opportunity to see the newly-restored Main Reading Room here on Capitol Hill prior to its public opening. We are requesting $2 million for Constituent Services.

Law Library

The Law Library has increasingly become important to Congress and the executive and judicial branches in interpreting foreign laws during a period of great international change. We are requesting $.7 million to provide timely legal reference, research and analysis on the laws of the nations of the world as well as to contribute to the acquisition of materials and their more timely processing and maintenance. As an example of the value of these services to our nation, the Hispanic legal specialist in the Law Library briefed the Departments of State and of Justice during the recent activities in Panama.

Secondary Storage Facility

Because stack space in the Library will reach its maximum practical capacity by the end of fiscal 1992, I am again requesting funds—$5.4 million—for a secondary storage facility. Funds are needed in 1991 because of lead time required to acquire and furnish the facility. Reducing unprocessed arrearages will increase the number of books and other library items to be shelved making the need for additional space acute. Unless additional storage space is available, it will be impossible to provide satisfactory reader service and adequate preservation of the collections. The facility would have a capacity of 3 million volumes. It would provide for expansion of the collections for the next decade.

Mandatory Payments

Two items which affect the overall performance of the Library are mandatory payments and staff development. Approximately 28 percent of the total increase requested for fiscal 1991, or $16.4 million, is for *mandatory* pay related items. The Library's 1990 appropriation requires us to absorb $10.9 million out of a total of $16.1 million in mandatory pay increases. The practice of not fully funding the Library's mandatory payments has resulted in a steady erosion of the number of Library staff. The Library had 4,883 employees paid for by appropriated funds in fiscal 1984. The comparable figure today is 4,408, a decrease of 475 staff members. More than 13 out of 100 authorized positions has to be left vacant. The result is an unacceptable deterioration of service in all of the Library's programs and services. If this trend continues, we will have to curtail services and stop collecting in some vital areas.

Staff Development

To provide the best possible service to the Congress and the nation, we must provide opportunities for the Library's staff members to reach their highest potential. Our management review pointed to this practical need. In the information age the Library of Congress requires a wide range of technical and linguistic skills. Its employees need training and retraining—especially to make possible advancement for more minorities from the subprofessional to professional categories.

Yet training funds are far below the amounts routinely available to other government agencies—and totally inadequate for the complex tasks the

Library performs as well as our affirmative action needs. We should reward outstanding performance, yet the Library has no current budget base for performance awards. The 1991 budget includes a request of $3.2 million for funds for affirmative action, staff development, and the recognition of outstanding staff members through appropriate monetary rewards.

Management Support And Automation

To improve the Library's management support and automation services, we are requesting an increase of $7.9 million.

As I indicated at my first hearing as Librarian two years ago, I requested an audit of the Library by the General Accounting Office. Auditors have been on-site at the Library beginning in 1988. Since this budget was prepared, I received a briefing from GAO on the preliminary results of their audit. Our own review process had pointed to the need for fundamental improvements in the financial management area. Our proposed fiscal 1991 budget includes resources for this purpose, and the GAO's findings further underscore the need to improve the Library's accounting records and accounting system. Following receipt of the final GAO report, we will reassess our current improvement efforts and determine if any additional resources are necessary.

We are requesting six new positions for financial management to provide adequate accounting services across the board in the Library, including an evaluation of our internal controls.

The high priority for automation recommended as a result of our strategic planning process is to modernize outdated systems. In addition, increases in this budget are for continued growth and support of the Library's telecommunications infrastructure. As an example of how automation has had an impact on productivity, I am happy to report that implementation of the optical disk program for CRS' Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), which is built on the Library pilot program started in fiscal 1985, is well under way. It is already helping us respond in a much more timely manner to congressional requests than was possible using paper and microfiche. Some expansion of the system is requested in 1991 to increase the number and types of documents included, with emphasis on Japan information.

Copyright Office

There has been a significant reduction in positions in the Copyright Office during the last several years when registrations have reached an all-time high. New positions are needed to handle a backlog and to keep registrations current. A fee increase has passed the House of Representatives and is pending in the Senate. We are requesting an increase of $5.7 million. Anticipated increased receipts would offset the funds requested for the new positions and for converting the copyright catalog to machine readable form.

Congressional Research Service

We are requesting an increase of $7.7 million for the Congressional Research Service for mandatory costs and staff development, funding for unfinanced positions, and to improve congressional information and research on Japan.

National Library Service For the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The requested increase of $5.1 million for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is to maintain the program at 1990 levels.

Private Sector Efforts

I know that this subcommittee has been interested in the Library's efforts to obtain private sector support for some of its external programs. Last week, we brought together for the first time our newly-established James Madison National Council, whose members have already made financial contributions to the Library. They spent a day being introduced to our programs and seeing first-hand the crown jewels in our collections. We also received a gift of $1 million from the International Cultural Society of Korea marking the occasion of the U.S. Congressional Bicentennial and the beginning of the Library's own project to celebrate its 200th birthday. The gift will help enhance our Asian collections with special attention to our Korean books, manuscripts, and periodicals—now the largest collection of Korean materials outside Korea.

Private sector support is designed to cover outreach activities and perhaps eventually to generate some of the kind of patronage that the Library of Congress has not had in decades. However, such support will never eliminate the need to fund the basic management and service functions of the Library. The constancy of congressional support has been the most important selling point in our recently successful efforts to increase private funding.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I want you to know that I realize that we are not asking for routine increases in the Library of Congress budget for fiscal 1991.

However, to repeat, we are at a crossroads in our history. I cannot in good conscience fail to present to you what I consider to be the essential needs of the Library of Congress. We must meet the collections and services responsibilities of the 1990s as well as remedy the basic internal problems that confront our managers. We cannot let erosion continue. We must have a healthy base on which we can build for the future.

We know what we have to do. With adequate funding we can chart the course of the Library of Congress as it has been set forth in our external and internal reviews and in our testimony before Congress.

The Library of Congress is a unique national institution which, thanks to Congress, no other nation in the world has been able to equal. In an age in which every individual is information dependent, the Library is quite simply one of America's greatest national resources. This nation's library must continue to grow. Excellence in education, in research, in corporate enterprise depends upon resources of knowledge and information being made available to inquiring minds. We all know this. We need increased financial resources to establish a solid foundation for knowledge and learning in America as we move into our third century.

Poet Maxine Kumin to Read at Library March 8

Poet Maxine Kumin will read from her work on Thursday, March 8, in the Mumford Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building. The reading is presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund and will begin at 6 p.m. Tickets are not required.

Maxine Kumin was born in 1925 in Philadelphia, Pa., and holds A.B. and A.M. degrees from Radcliffe College. She has taught at a number of universities including Brandeis, Columbia, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Princeton. In 1981–82, she was Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress.

Among her collections of poetry are *Up Country* (1972), which won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1973; *House, Bridge, Fountain, Gate* (1975); *The Retrieval System* (1978); *Why Can't We Live Together Like Civilized Human Beings* (1982); *Our Ground Time Here Will Be Brief* (1982); *In Deep* (1987); and *Nurture* (1989).

Ms. Kumin and her husband live on a hillside farm in central New Hampshire, where they raise horses.

Academics *(Cont. from p. 82)*

English department and in 1988 became associate dean of the Humanities Division.

At Howard, she has been involved in fund raising and in special writing and honors programs. She has directed the Language Resource Center, and has led the school's Commission for Curriculum Redevelopment.

Dr. Brown is the editor of *Psycho-Sinology: The Universe of Dreams in Chinese Culture,* and author of the script for *Goin' Home,* a program of African-American spirituals staged at the Kennedy Center and elsewhere.

Dr. Gifford became director of Scholarly Programs in January. The post places him in charge of the Library's activities relating to scholarly and literary endeavors– fellowships, programs for visiting resident scholars, conferences drawing together researchers and writers from across the country, the office of the Poet Laureate, and the Library's academic advisory Council of Scholars.

Dr. Gifford, a Yale University graduate, was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. He earned a Harvard law degree in 1956, and a Ph.D. in history at Yale in 1964. He was awarded a Ford Foundation fellowship in 1963.

He began his academic career as an assistant professor of history at Yale, then served for 13 years as the dean of the faculty at Amherst College, where he helped to establish a cooperative program for academic and library planning for five colleges in the Amherst area.

He served as deputy director (1980–88) and acting director (1987–88) of the Wilson Center, where he participated in the selection of fellows, raised money, recruited scholarly staff, created a publishing program, and organized major international scholarly conferences.

Dr. Gifford has written or edited seven books, mostly on African history. He has also served for 12 years as the unpaid chairman of the board of trustees of the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass.

James R. Trew Named Director, Integrated Support Services

James R. Trew was named director of Integrated Support Services, Library Management Services, effective January 15. Mr. Trew has served as acting director since the directorate was established in 1989.

As director, Mr. Trew oversees a broad spectrum of administrative services, including contracts and logistics, facilities and space management, health services, office systems, safety, and physical security.

Mr. Trew joined the Library staff in 1962 as assistant head of the Referral Service Section in the National Referral Center. He went on to serve as assistant head and then head of the Resources Analysis Section. In 1971, he became assistant chief for information services of the Science and Technology Division.

He was named executive officer of the former Reader Services Department when it was created in 1976. He moved to the Library Environment Resources Office as deputy director in 1978 and became director in 1980.

Mr. Trew earned a B.A. from Occidental College in Los Angeles, Calif., and an M.L.S. from Brown University in Providence, R.I.

Before coming to the Library, Mr. Trew served with the U.S. Air Force and worked as associate chief of the technical library at Space Technology Laboratories, Inc. (now TRW, Inc.) in Redondo Beach, Calif.

Mr. Trew is the author of published scientific and engineering bibliographies and has served on interagency working groups studying scientific programs and systems. He has also worked on Library of Congress working groups concerned with information services and space management and planning.

STAFF NEWS

Collections Services Presents Incentive Awards

Rosa Williams Turner (left), a quality control analyst in the Catalog Management and Publication Division, receives her award from Mrs. Avram.

Collections Services held an incentive awards ceremony in the department office on December 5, 1989. Henriette D. Avram, Associate Librarian for Collections Services, presented the awards to staff members in recognition of their outstanding contributions.

The award recipients were: **Automation Planning and Liaison Office:** Dorothy B. Holley; **Catalog Management and Publication Division:** Shirley H. Minehart, Rosa Williams Turner, Sheppard J. Ranbom, Shirley D. Jones, and Patrick Bernard; **Cataloging Distribution Service:** Thomas Merriweather; *Group Award, Computer Unit*—Richard Dean, Christine Thrash, and Gary Evans; **Descriptive Cataloging Division:** *Group Award, Working Group on Statistical Data Requirements*—Olivia Brickey, Charles Fenly, Sudha Mathur, Sharon Tsai, and Lester Vogel; *Group Award, Revision of MUMS Searching Techniques*—James B. Childress, Matthew E. Gildea, Lydia C. Hsieh, Mary R. Howard, Michelle Simpson, Dorothy A. Watson, Robert L. Williams, and James M. MacLeod; **Exchange and Gift Division:** Marcellus Breach, Debra M. Graham, Elizabeth Ticknor, and Ostap Zynjuk; **MARC Editorial Division:** Marla D. Woodson; **Office of the Associate Librarian for Collections Services:** Donald P. Panzera; **Order Division:** *Group Award*—Naomi H. Anderson, Juanita M. Betts, Susan T. Bau, and Patricia T. Barber; **Serial Record Division:** *Group Award*—Lottie Brewer, Michael Holmes, Beverly R. Murphy, and Hazel J. Williams; *Group Award*—Joyce A. Taylor, Ursula R. Darrah, Sandra B. Pugh, and Natalie Yarbrough; *Group Award*—Eugene D. Abbondelo, Eve E. McGovern, and Dale S. Kuehne; **Shared Cataloging Division:** Norine I. Vicenti, Hugo Christiansen, and Mary K. Shaw; **Subject Cataloging Division:** Linda Pachoca, Parkash Samuel, Eugene T. Kinnaly, Akemi Elaine Inouye, and Janice M. Herd; *Group Award*—Daiva K. Barzdukas, Barbara J. Biebrich, Paul E. Kelly, Wan Wan Li, Lydia Shahid, and Marie E. Whited.

Information Forums In March

The Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) invites all interested persons to participate in the following Information Forums in March. Information Forums are open to the public and meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. unless otherwise noted. Everyone is welcome to bring a brown bag lunch.

March 6—Performing Arts Forum: topic and room to be announced.

March 8—Ethnic Resources Forum: "Uncle Sam's Nieces: The U.S. Federal Government and Farm Women," Virginia C. Purdy, women's history specialist (retired), National Archives and Records Administration. Room LM 407.

March 13—Soviet and East European Area Studies Forum: "From Sevastopol with Love" (with slides), Albert E. Graham, head, European Reading Room. Room LM 407, 11:30 a.m.

March 13—Special Studies Forum: "An Artist Looks at Censorship," Tom Green, associate professor, Corcoran School of Art. Room LM 203 (CRS director's conference room).

March 20—Literature Forum: "Discussion of Flannery O'Connor's 'A Good Man Is Hard to Find' and Tobias Wolff's 'The Liar,'" Room LJ 204 (European Division Conference Room, Northwest Pavilion).

March 22—Management Forum: "Training Plans: Congressional Reference Division's Experience," CRD Training Committee. Room LM 642.

March 22—Publications Forum: "Special Projects of the Publishing Office," Dana Pratt, director, Publishing Office. Room to be announced, 11:30 a.m.

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STAFF NEWS

Ray Kennedy Joins Library Staff

Ray Kennedy has joined the Library staff as senior assistant to the editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies.*

Before assuming his new position, he served for six years as coordinator of the Center of Brazilian Studies at The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Kennedy received a B.A. in economics from the University of Virginia in 1981 and completed his M.A. in international relations at SAIS in 1984. He taught English at the Federal University of Santa Catarina in Florianopolis, Brazil, during the 1981 academic year.

He traveled to Brazil in October and November 1989 to prepare a study of the recent Brazilian presidential elections for the International Foundation for Electoral Systems of Washington, D.C. He has also just reviewed Alfred Stepan's new book, *Democratizing Brazil,* for the *American Political Science Review.*

Staff Activities

Michael Albin, chief of the Order Division, has been awarded a Fulbright grant under the Islamic Civilization Research Program. The grant is in support of research in Iraq and Tunisia.

Mr. Albin will use the grant to pursue his study of the history of printing in the Middle East. In Iraq, he will use the archives of the Dominican Fathers in Mosul as well as the collection of early Arabic, Turkish, and Persian imprints at the museum libraries of Mosul and Baghdad. In Tunis, he will spend several weeks in the central archives examining archival sources for printing in Tunisia and the early books and other printed materials held at the national library of Tunisia.

Elemer Bako, retired Finno-Ugrian area specialist, European Division, was elected honorary president of the American Hungarian Federation, a nationwide umbrella organization of American Hungarian churches and social and cultural societies. Dr. Bako was chairman of the federation's national cultural committee for a number of years.

Enikő Molnár Basa, cataloger in the Serial Record Division, is the author of an essay on Hungarian poet Kata Szidónia Petrőczy which was published in *Women Writers of the 17th Century,* edited by Katharina M. Wilson and Frank J. Warnke (Athens: University of Georgia Press).

The chapter contains a biographical and critical introduction and translations from the poems of Petrőczy. Long known only as a translator of German pietists, Petrőczy's own work was discovered in the late 19th century; only recently have her original poems been the subject of serious study.

Alice L. Birney, senior subject cataloger, Subject Cataloging Division, is the author of a drama, *CAPITOL COMBAT: Can This Union Survive?,* which was staged as a reader's theater presentation by Wordstage in Arlington, Va., on December 5, 1989.

The play features excerpts from the golden age of congressional oratory, 1789–1861. Dr. Birney researched and adapted the material after her involvement with preparations for the Library of Congress exhibit, "To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789–1989," while on detail to the National Programs department last winter.

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, is the recipient of the 1989 Literacy Award of the Manhattan Council of the International Reading Association. The award, which recognizes Dr. Cole for his "exemplary efforts in furthering literacy and the enjoyment of reading," was presented at the council's 15th annual conference on parents and reading on January 5 in New York City.

Louis Fisher, senior specialist in separation of powers for the Congressional Research Service, has received the Louis Brownlow Book Award for his work, *Constitutional Dialogues: Interpretation as Political Process* (Princeton University Press, 1988). The award, given by the National Academy of Public Administration, recognizes "outstanding contributions of wide contemporary interest" to the literature of public administration.

Jolande Goldberg, law classification specialist, Office for Subject Cataloging Policy, was among a group of invited observers from national and international agencies who attended a conference titled, "Alternative Modalities to the Present Parliamentary System of Government in Israel," on September 18, 1989.

The conference was organized by the Jeane Kirkpatrick Forum, and co-sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute and Brookings Institute. Discussion focused on proposed electoral reform and government reform for the State of Israel.

Steven P. Kerchoff, visitor services specialist, Visitor Services Office, is the recipient of the 1990 3M/JMRT Professional Development Grant.

STAFF NEWS

Sponsored by the 3M Company and administered by the Junior Members Round Table (JMRT) of the American Library Association (ALA), the grant will help finance Mr. Kerchoff's attendance at the 1990 ALA Annual Conference in Chicago.

The purpose of the grant is to encourage professional development and the participation of new librarians in national ALA and JMRT activities.

David McClave, senior research analyst, Federal Research Division, was interviewed by Edward Dougherty of radio station WHYY, National Public Radio in Philadelphia, on the program, "Earthtalk."

The interview dealt with environmental issues in the Soviet Union and was based on Mr. McClave's commentary in the *Wall Street Journal* of September 19, 1989. The program was broadcast on January 6.

William E. Moen, network system research analyst, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, is co-author with Kathleen M. Heim of *Occupational Entry: Library and Information Science Students' Attitudes, Demographics and Aspirations Survey.*

The book describes the results of a 1988 survey of master's degree students enrolled in library and information science programs accredited by the American Library Association (ALA). The study was undertaken under the auspices of ALA's Office for Library Personnel Resources (OLPR) to collect baseline data on library school students for national recruitment initiatives.

Preliminary findings from the study, and papers detailing the current and projected shortages of librarians, were presented in a separate volume, *Librarians for the New Millennium,* also edited by Mr. Moen and Ms. Heim, and published by ALA/OLPR for its 1988 Preconference on Recruitment. Ms. Heim is dean of the School of Library and Information Science, Louisiana State University.

Jonathan Tetzlaff, supervisor of Unit 2–A, Africa/Mideast, Federal Research Division, has registered a copyright on a new computer program. Intended to aid managers in time accounting, *TimeSys: A Project Management Time Accounting System,* provides a flexible format for recording, editing, and reporting time information.

TimeSys facilitates the tracking of work and leave hours by project, unit, division, pay period, and other criteria. The program can be customized for a wide range of projects, and prints its own blank and completed time sheets, thereby eliminating ordering and printing costs.

TimeSys is Mr. Tetzlaff's second copyrighted computer program.

Christopher Wright, acting chief of the Loan Division, is the author of a chapter in the book, *Research Access Through New Technology,* edited by Mary Jackson of the University of Pennsylvania and published by AMS Press.

The chapter, titled "Future Last Resort: Interlibrary Loans and Locations at the Library of Congress," describes the history of the Library's lending service and its potential as a national back-up library in the age of linked bibliographic systems and electronic document delivery.

Vicky J. Wulff, dance reference librarian, Performing Arts Library, served as co-chair for the annual national conference of the Congress on Research in Dance, held November 16–19 in Williamsburg, Va. The conference theme was "Dance in the Americas, Past, Present, and Future." **Alan Jabbour,** director of the American Folklife Center, was a member of the keynote panel that discussed the topic, "Dance and Cultural Conservation." **Walter Zvonchenko,** theater reference librarian, Performing Arts Library, presented a paper titled, "Dazzling Color and Mass Movement, Dance on the Presentation House Stage."

In addition to planning the conference, Ms. Wulff gave a lecture and slide presentation on the life of American dance pioneer Franziska Boas, and showed her recently completed video on Boas titled, "To Her Own Drum."

Correction

The Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) was incorrectly listed as the sponsor of the first Cataloging Forum meeting in the article, "Cataloging Forum Begins February 27" (LC *Information Bulletin,* February 12, 1990, p. 77). The forum is a grassroots effort. LCPA supports this effort, but was not the meeting sponsor.

Staff Carpool Locator

Established carpool seeks rider/driver from S. Arlington, Va. (Carlin Springs, Ballston, Glebe Rd., Rt. 50). Compflex. Call Julie, ext. 77906.

Established carpool from Fairfax/Burke area seeks driver/rider. Compflex C; approximately 6:40 a.m.–4:10 p.m. Call Joan McCullough, ext. 77323.

Forums *(Cont. from p. 97)*

March 27—Converging Technologies Forum: "An Organizational Meeting of a Forum Devoted to Future Applications of New Technologies at LC," Rich Greenfield, consultant, Planning Office. Room LM 642.

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